

Business Notices.

KNOW has achieved an enviable reputation as the best of the city, and is now ready to receive orders for the sale of his goods. He has a large stock of goods, and is prepared to sell at a great reduction on the retail value.

OPENING OF PARIS MILLINERY AT GRIN'S. GRIN'S—GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

GRIN'S BAZAR. No. 513 Broadway.

GRIN'S Spring Styles of Gentlemen's HATS. GRIN'S has the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of New York that he will open a fresh importation of Paris and Children's Hats and Bonnets, direct from Paris, on Tuesday, March 21, 1855.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, 120,000 copies of the *New-York Daily Tribune*, of this week. It is without doubt the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price, 50 cents a line.

The Hudson River was open through yesterday, at least so the steamboat from this City reached Albany without damage.

Gov. Clark sent a Message to the Legislature, yesterday, favoring the reestablishment of bills upon railroads. The document is printed among our Legislative proceedings.

AT THE TABERNACLE TO-NIGHT.

A meeting takes place at the Tabernacle this evening, to express the sentiments of those who oppose the Police Bill, now before the Legislature. The purpose of this bill is to create six new offices, with good salaries, for the benefit of hungry politicians; and we believe it is no secret that these offices have been prospectively filled by the appointment of two persons known as Whigs, two Democrats, and two Know-Nothings; of course with a liberal allowance for clerk hire, room rent, and other convenient expenses. These gentlemen are to have control of the appointment and dismissal of policemen, thus, in fact, rendering that Department of our municipal system virtually amenable to them alone. The Mayor will still be the nominal head of the Department, but as he will have no power in their appointment—except, perhaps, some inconsiderable and indirect influence—or in punishing them for failure or neglect of duty, it is evident that he will be shorn of the best, in some respects the only, means for performing the functions of his office. For instance, under the system to be established by this bill, he could not have succeeded in shutting up the grog-shops on Sunday,—indeed, he would have been comparatively powerless for that praiseworthy course of reform which has so nobly distinguished his administration.

The purpose of this evening's meeting is to sustain the Mayor, and to make such a demonstration as may prevent the passage of this pernicious bill. Every consideration should induce good citizens to make themselves heard in this behalf. The needless expense entailed by the bill is alone sufficient reason for opposing it. We have already a Board of Police Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge,—one Democrat and two Whig Know-Nothings,—who perform the duties without extra pay, and under whose supervision the police has improved and is still improving. There is not the slightest cause to believe that the proposed Board, with salaries and charges of some thirty or forty thousand dollars a year, can do the work a whit better; and why should the City be afflicted with the charge? But, apart from this, we appeal to our readers to come forward and support the Mayor. Let this darkly-concocted scheme be put down, and the usefulness of the Police and the security of the City be preserved!

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The *Remo Sentinel* states that there are at present in the Post Office of that village, twenty-one bags of documents and books, sent by mail, under the frank of the Hon. Caleb Lyon, M. C., from Lewis and Jefferson District, waiting to go north, and that each bag will weigh not far from one hundred and fifty pounds, making the whole weight over one ton and a half. And these documents are only a small portion of the matter sent through the mails under the honorable gentleman's frank. In view of this fact, and of the probability that Mr. Lyon does not frank a larger number of documents than any other member of Congress, is it any wonder that the Post Office Department does not support itself? Few persons are aware of the extent to which the franking privilege is used—not to say abused. Documents are sent from Washington by cart loads,—perhaps we should say, by car loads. They go by hundreds and thousands of tons, retarding the mails, and detaining important private letters. They interfere with the legitimate mail operations of the country. They produce much of the irregularity of which such constant complaint is made.

But the worst part of the business is, that the documents franked are useless, or nearly so. Very few of them are ever read; in fact, they contain much that is not worth perusing. The substance of every important Congressional document is extracted while the same is in manuscript, and it is printed in all the leading newspapers of the country, and read by one-half of the people, even before it goes into the hands of the Congressional printer. Thus, the transmission of these Congressional books and papers by mail is rendered quite unnecessary. But, were the fact otherwise,—were the documents really valuable—there any reason why the individuals receiving them should not pay something for them? Who would refuse to pay the postage on a meritorious work? Nobody. But who would pay the postage on a Congressional document? Who would consider one worth the postage? How many of the persons to whom Mr. Lyon's ton and a-half of books are addressed, would take them from the Post-Office, if required to pay the postage? Very few indeed; and this fact shows the value of the documents. They are comparatively worthless—got up to throw work into the hands of hungry partisan printers—and scattered over the land by Congressional demagogues, who resort to this expedient to strengthen themselves among their constituents.

RUSSIA AND SARDINIA.

The last diplomatic act of the Emperor of Russia was the declaration of war against Sardinia, in a document signed by Nesselrode, and published in *THE TRIBUNE* of Monday. This circular is by far the ablest of all issued by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg pending the Eastern complications. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs enumerates the many services rendered by Russia to Sardinia—such as restoring the House of Savoy to the throne by force of arms, defending its interests and aggrandizement at the Congress of Vienna, and thus immensely contributing to make that Kingdom what it now is. After this follows a lesson on gentlemanly behavior; Sardinia having sent her troops to the Crimea, in the pay of England, the Emperor corrects this breach of principles and customs, consecrated by the law of nations. That law he is resolved to observe, and therefore he declares war against Sardinia.

As poor little garlic-smelling Sardinia, overpowered by her enemies and allies, and kept in

awe by Austria, will be obliged to remain quiet, and make no rejoinder based on facts which would be offensive to the Viennese Cabinet, we come forward for the occasion, resolved, like Don Quixote, to strike valiantly for the cause of the weaker party. *THE TRIBUNE* against the Allies and Russia combined.—But to the work.

Most true it is that Russia, in more than one way, has rendered service to the House of Savoy, but not less true that in the ominous years of 1848-49, Nicholas shared the utmost hostility of Austria toward the Court of Turin. When Charles Albert entered Lombardy, Nicholas recalled his representative from that Court, and interrupted all diplomatic intercourse, which he never renewed. This is not all. Austria, defeated by the Hungarians, was in the utmost extremity. The gain or loss of Hungary was to the Hapsburgs a question of life or death as a European power. If Russia had not sent her armies, the Austrian Emperor, obliged to make a choice of evils, had determined to recall Radetzky with his victorious troops from Italy. Thus, Hungary might have been saved to Austria, but Italy lost. Charles Albert would then have formed a large State in the north of Italy, preventing the interference of France in Rome, which grew chiefly out of the desire to exclude Austria therefrom. On these grounds, the grudge of Sardinia against Russia is justified, and it is easily understood that the present King seized the occasion to retaliate on the giant under cover of three powerful allies.

Nevertheless, the Sardinian ruler and his Cabinet were too shifty and hastily inconsiderate in joining the alliance, and becoming the satellites of Austria. Up to the present moment Sardinia, in taking this step, is alone among the Powers of the second order. She did it under the most humiliating conditions, and, accordingly, is considered as a tail—as a nobody in the league. The Cabinet of Turin has not even acquired the right to take a seat at the green table of Vienna, and participate in the negotiations; and, if peace be concluded, Sardinia will have no representation or part in it. So much, at least, was asserted by Count Bunsen, in answer to the question put to him by Prince Gortschakoff, touching the accession of Sardinia to the alliance.

Finally, Sardinia will not contribute much to pull down Russia, but will weaken herself considerably, and increase the chances of Austria away over Italy. The Cabinet of Turin has alienated itself from the Liberals of the Peninsula, and forfeited their confidence. The King in taking this step was badly advised by his Ministers, who seem to have been pusillanimously deprived of foresight and statesmanship. As Mazzini told them, they have made themselves traitors to the future and to the emancipation of Italy.

JURORS AS JUDGES OF THE LAW.

On the part of many of those who advocate extreme latitude for Jurors there is an attempt to establish the principle that any Juror may disregard a verdict if he can reason him self into the belief that the law which is applied to a case is in some respect unjust or oppressive. This is a very dangerous principle, and one that no law-abiding citizen should ever be permitted to entertain.

The above extract from a Boston paper, in reference to an act declaring the rights of Jurors, now pending before the Massachusetts Legislature, is a fair specimen of a very common class of political reasoning, such as may pass well enough, perhaps, among school boys, or pedants who seldom look outside of their studies, but which to the apprehension of everybody who knows anything of mankind, the world, and its actual realities, is as ridiculous as it is baseless.—its baselessness being, indeed, the cause of its absurdity.

Schoolboys and pedants may imagine that every man is born capable of, and ready to, form an opinion of his own upon all topics, and that nothing but the iron compulsion of legal obligation will prevent jurymen from scattering, as to points of law, in all possible directions.—no two of them, or, at least, no twelve of them, ever coming to the same identical conclusion, and at least one in every jury being sure to stand out against the direction of the Court and the opinion of his fellows, however obvious, just, right, and reasonable that direction and opinion may be. Such are the independent and self-determining monsters that figure in the imaginations of schoolboys—giants, and Titans, who, if left to themselves, and not held down by the main force of the superior gods, would, it is apprehended, soon bring the universe to utter confusion. But those who travel on the level plain of this ordinary world-day world of the middle of the nineteenth century, do not meet with more than very slight traces, if any, of these eminent, and, to confess the truth, mythical monsters, which never existed anywhere except in the brains of dreamers.

The men who sit on juries to-day—ninety-nine, at least, of them out of every hundred—give them whatever right you will; nay, impose upon them whatever duty you will, of following their own judgment, must and of necessity will still lean upon the judgment of somebody else—for the very good and sufficient reason that they have no judgment of their own to lean upon. The Judges, with their superior learning, and the weight which their position gives them, will always carry with them, whether their views be right or wrong, a very large proportion—much too large a proportion—of all juries; for he must be a poor fool indeed, who, with the education and experience of a Judge, is not able to cover over even the most unjust and unfounded views with a web of sophistry beyond the power of ordinary jurors to disentangle.

And even those very few jurors—rare natures in gurgite rascals—who are in the habit of forming opinions of their own, must in ordinary cases have some pretty strong backing to sustain them in setting up their private and solitary opinion against that of their fellows and the Court. Leaving out of consideration disagreements caused by mere caprice or peculiarity of temper, such as must occasionally happen, and nothing will or would sustain a single juror, or even three or four jurors, in standing out against the instructions of the Court as to the law, except the consciousness that they are backed by a strong party out of doors; and it is precisely the legal right of this strong party out of doors to have a participation in the execution of the law, which the institution of jury trials was intended to guarantee and to secure. The trial by jury is an institution for the protection of the weak against the strong, of those out of power from the violence of those in power. It is the great democratic ingredient in the otherwise very aristocratic constitution of Great Britain—an ingredient which has tempered and modified all the rest, and one, the true spirit of which British juries have, as a general thing, firmly maintained in practice, however Judges and lawyers may have attempted to deprive them of their rights, and to turn them into mere instruments of the Court.

It is the special excellence of jury trial in

criminal cases—and one which it is the design of the statute proposed in Massachusetts for declaring the law on this subject, to protect against the usurpation of Judges—that no penal law, however it may have passed the forms of legislation, can be enforced, which trenches on the moral sense and the ideas of justice and right of a considerable minority. Under the jury system—and the same is also, to a certain degree, true even of the most arbitrary system—penal laws, to be enforced, must have in their support the pretty unanimous opinion of the mass of the community; and in the case of laws so supported, there is not the least danger that a rogue, occasionally on a jury, will avail himself of his legal right as a Judge of the law, to defeat the execution of the act. Rogues lack, in general, the moral courage thus to draw the eyes of the public upon them; so far from it, in nine cases out of ten, they will be the very first to draw attraction from themselves, by raising the cry of stop thief! and going in vigorously for listening to the Judge and executing the law.

The ease with which unanimous verdicts are now obtained from juries upon matters of fact—where there is room for a thousand times the conflict and difference of opinion which there ever can be upon questions of law—and the great influence which the opinion of the Judge has upon the decision of these questions of fact, admitted to be the exclusive province of the jury—so much so that the Judge in your favor is equivalent to two first-rate witnesses; these considerations ought to relieve the terrors of those timid persons who apprehend such great dangers from the positive declaration of the right of jurors (always exercised in fact in those extreme cases in which alone it ever will be exercised) of being governed by their own conscientious convictions, rather than by the arbitrary authority or transparent sophisms of the Judge who happens to preside on the trial.

This right is, indeed, one so inherent in, and essential to, the very nature of trial by jury, that it is impossible that it ever should be fished away by the usurpation of Judges, or lost through the acquiescence or stupidity of jurors; and the necessity for a legislative declaration of it at the present time, either in Massachusetts or elsewhere, grows, not so much out of any actual danger in which the right is, as from the propriety of giving a reasonable check to that judicial insolence which has, in so many places, set up the Fugitive Act of 1850 as an idol to be worshipped at the command of legislation, even though against the divine law written in the hearts of men, under penalty for all who refuse of being cast into a den of lions, personated, in these particular cases, by U. S. Marshals and District Attorneys.

BRITISH FREE TRADE AT THE SOUTH.

The history of the world presents few cases of such extraordinary persistence in a theory in the face of facts of daily occurrence, as is now presented by the people of the Southern States—advocates of British Free trade.

They have cotton to sell, and they desire to sell it cheaply. They have cloth to buy, and they desire to buy it cheaply. The more numerous the buyers of cotton, the higher will be its price; and the more numerous the sellers of cloth, the more cheaply will it be sold. The people of Manchester and Lowell have cotton to buy, and they desire to buy it cheaply. They have cloth to sell, and they desire to sell it cheaply. The fewer the buyers of cotton, the lower will be its price; and the fewer the sellers of cloth, the more dearly it will be sold. The interests of the growers of cotton and those of the people who buy cotton and sell cloth are thus directly the opposite of each other; and yet, strange to say, the South is always in alliance with Manchester, and is at this moment rejoicing in the fact that Lowell and Lawrence have just now openly joined the league for keeping the price of cotton down while maintaining that of cloth.

The more numerous the places at which cotton can be converted into cloth, the wider must be the sphere of Southern trade; the more perfect the monopoly of cotton machinery, the less must be its sphere of trade, and the more must it find itself compelled to go to a single market. The object of British Free trade is the maintenance of a monopoly in the hands of the men of Manchester; and the more perfect that monopoly, the more must the planter find himself compelled to send all his crop to Liverpool in quest of a market, and the lower must be its price. That such is the fact is becoming from day to day more obvious; and hence it is that we see so many efforts on the part of the South for the establishment of a direct trade with the Continent, the last of which we lately chronicled in the appointment of a gentleman of Baltimore as a sort of Commissioner to Europe for the purpose of devising means of avoiding the enormous taxation of Liverpool upon all the cotton destined for the Continent. Thus far, however, all have failed, and all must continue to fall until the planters can learn to distinguish between free trade and the counterfeit known to us as British Free trade—which is but another name for monopoly.

Under the former, men have power to trade when, where, and with whom they will. Were it established, the people of the South would be seen sending cargoes of cloth to Lima and Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro and Buenos Ayres, Melbourne and San Francisco, and receiving, in return, cargoes of coffee, copper, gold, silver, and all other of the commodities for whose production the countries of which those cities are the capitals are fitted.

Under the latter—the counterfeit that is passed off as Free trade—the South can have no trade with any country except those which possess cotton machinery; and, as England enjoys almost a monopoly of that, she is thereby enabled to compel the planter to come to her ports, even with the cotton that is intended for Germany, Belgium, France or Spain. Attempts at resistance, under such circumstances, are an absurdity, and the failure of the present mission will be as signal as have been all the efforts at building up Southern cities by help of resolutions passed at Nashville, Memphis, Charleston, and New-Orleans. Five-and-twenty years since, a Southern Convention resolved that Norfolk should become a great city; and yet it still remains a village, and so will it continue to be until the South shall open its eyes to the destructive character of its own policy.

Under the tariff of 1842, the South had commenced the building of mills and furnaces; and had the policy inaugurated by that measure been maintained, the number of such establishments in the Southern States would now count by hundreds; and with every step in this direction,

there would have been a diminished necessity for submitting to the taxation of Liverpool and Manchester, and increased power to build up Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans. Under the tariff of 1846, the South ceased to build either mills or furnaces, and ceased to supply itself with either cloth or iron; and, as a necessary consequence, its towns and cities suffer. In New-Orleans, as we are told by *The True Delta*:

"The population has scarcely made an advance since the census of 1850, and we should not be surprised if there had been a fall behind the number then recorded. This is a very extraordinary circumstance, and there is no use in blinking it, or affecting a prosperity which has no existence in fact. On all sides of us we hear of families preparing to depart permanently from our city—the enormous cost of living being vastly disproportioned to the profits to be made by persons in legitimate business, or any persons unconnected with public office, and the administration of public affairs. The number of stores vacant exceeds that of any past period in the history of the place, and from the very general embarrassments among the smaller classes of merchants, we must expect to find, as the season advances, a very great augmentation of the unerring evidence of decline."

Would this be the case had the tariff of 1842 been maintained, and had the sugar-culture been protected so as to afford a constant market for all that could be produced? Assuredly not. Under that tariff the planters would have had the means of improving their machinery of cultivation, and of adding thereto the machinery required for refining their raw produce, and then they might have had a direct trade with the consumers of sugar everywhere. As it is, the planter trades with the people of Cincinnati and Louisville, New-Orleans and Mobile, through the refineries of this City and Philadelphia, France and Holland.

Would it have been the case, had the planters been everywhere enabled to build mills and furnaces, thus furnishing a home market for cotton, and diminishing the quantity pressing on the market of Liverpool to the great diminution of its price? It certainly would not. Had the tariff of 1842 been maintained, the domestic consumption would long before this time have reached a million of bales, and would now be not less than 1,200,000—leaving only 1,800,000 to seek a market abroad, whereas, we now have to send 2,400,000. Every extra bale forced on the British market tends to lower the price, while every additional bale kept out of that market tends to raise the price. Had the policy of 1842 been continued to this time, and had the crop been the same that it now is, we should now be consuming 600,000 bales that have now to be forced on Europe, and the crop would yield fifty per cent. more than it will do under existing circumstances. It would, we think, be safe to estimate the price paid by the cotton planters for the maintenance of this British monopoly at fifty millions of dollars per annum; and it is to this enormous taxation that is due the poverty of Southern people, and the slow growth of Southern cities.

The South possesses natural advantages of infinite value, but it knows not how to profit by them. It will become rich, and its towns and cities will grow, and it will make roads through its territory, whenever it shall open its eyes to the fact that there can be no freedom of trade to the man that must go to a single market—and that no community so situated has ever failed to be ruined. India was prosperous when she could trade directly with the consuming world. She has been ruined by the necessity imposed upon her for trading with the consumers of the world through the mills of Manchester. So has it been with Turkey, Ireland, Jamaica, and all other countries subjected to the British monopoly.

No country has ever prospered that had not agriculture and manufactures as the basis of commerce. When agriculture is the sole pursuit of a people, the farmer and planter are always selling their soil, exhausting the land, and wasting their labor. Of all the States of the Union, there is none that possesses greater natural advantages than Virginia, and yet we see her under the paralyzing influence of such a system, gradually declining in her place in the Union until, from being the first, she has already become the fourth, with the certainty that, at the next census, she will fall to the fifth or sixth, if not even lower. To those who desire to understand the process by which her descent has been accomplished, we recommend a perusal of the following extract from one of Mr. Wise's recent speeches:

"I have a boast to make of Virginia—a boast that she can give the best proof of any people upon earth that she is mighty in her power and energies over any other State, or she must have sunk long, a long time ago, far below what she now is. The four great cardinal resources of wealth—the four great cardinal productive powers, embracing degree after degree of latitude, and mining. No State that I know of upon God's earth has richer bowels, more bountiful in iron and in gold, in gypsum and in salt. This has made England the most powerful nation on the earth. We have iron and coal for mining, and water-power which would turn the spindle to close to the world; gold and iron are abundant, with all of which we stand unrivaled for manufacturing; marble, rivers, mouths of rivers, and bays which would float the navies of the world—for agriculture of all kinds, the richest beneath the sun—the dark loam and the yellow clay and limestone rock, embracing degree after degree of latitude, running through the middle territory of this continent—we have this, all this of power and virtue, not surpassed by any other State. But in all the four cardinal resources—wonderful to tell, disgraceful to tell, shameful to announce—but one source of all four, in time past, has been employed to produce wealth, and to work in manufacturing, and commerce has spread its wings and flown from us, and agriculture has only skimmed the surface of mother earth. Three out of four cardinal virtues have been idle—our young men, over their cigars and today, have been talking politics, and the negroes have been left to themselves, until we have all grown poor together."

This is all true. The natural advantages of the State are not exaggerated, and all she needs is that she shall send to the councils of the Union men who are awake to the fact that, while the unprotected countries of the world are in a state of paralysis and ruin, the protected ones are, without exception, steadily improving in their condition.

The Courier and Enquirer is to be congratulated upon the unshaken assurance with which it pours out on the public the treasures of statesmanship, of familiarity with the affairs of Europe, and, above all, with the secrets of the Court of Russia. *The Courier* boasts to have foretold the murder of the deceased Emperor, and even knows the existence of a party contesting the right of primogeniture to Alexander, in favor of Constantine. *The Courier* assumes that to thwart the purposes of this party, the Emperor, at an early day, took Alexander into his councils, besides other things, too numerous to mention. We have some reason to assure *The Courier* that Alexander, when eighteen years of age, was admitted to the councils of his father, Constantine then being a child of nine or ten years of age, and, in all probability, having no party around him, except it were his nurses and teachers. We also venture to remark to *The Courier*, as it is so intimate with the statesmen of Europe, that Count Orloff, the friend of

Nicholas, was not at Taganrog, when Alexander died in his bed, surrounded by his wife, the Empress Elizabeth, by Diebitch, Wolkonsky, Wiley his Scotch physician, and a few others; and, therefore, Count Orloff, (who was really at the time at St. Petersburg,) could not have murdered Alexander.

As to the other predictions of *The Courier*, and their realization, we refer it to the recent discussion in the English Parliament, where it is clearly stated, that up to the present moment the Russian trade has not been injured, and that the Russian nobility, likewise, have not been impoverished by the war, nor otherwise driven to verify the notions of our distinguished cotemporary of Wall st.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER OREGON AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, March 20, 1855.
The steamer Oregon, from New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning. She encountered heavy fields of ice above Kingston, but worked through without damage.

DEATH OF A POLITICIAN.

CARLEISLE, Pa., Tuesday, March 20, 1855.
J. Ellis Bonham, Chairman of the Democratic State Convention Central Committee, died last evening of congestion of the lungs. He was about 31 years old.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR STATE SENATOR.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, March 20, 1855.
James F. Babcock, Esq., Editor of *The Palladium*, was this morning nominated for State Senator for the New Haven District, by the Whig Convention.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 20, 1855.
News has just been received from Maj. Emory, who states that on the 31st of January he fixed a locality for the monument which is to mark the eastern terminus of our Mexican boundary upon the Rio Grande; and that on the 7th of February he should leave there to mark out the boundary line, after having given directions for the erection of the monument. It was supposed that the work might be completed in about five months; but it appears that a difficulty has arisen, owing to the fact that the Mexican Commissioner was not properly provided either with funds or men to achieve his part of the undertaking, and consequently it may be from two to eighteen